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Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON THE MANURE OF LAND.

Occasioned by some agricultural speculations of Professor Mitchell, of North Carolina.

Sir Humphrey Davy so beautifully illustrates this subject, that I cannot forbear commencing my observations on the Professor's speculations, by quoting the words of Sir Humphrey.

"The doctrine of the proper application of manures from organized substances, offers an illustration of an important part of the economy of nature, and of the happy order in which it is arranged.

"The death and decay of animal substances tend to resolve organized forms into chemical constituents; and the pernicious effluvia disengaged in the process, seem to point out the propriety of burying them in the soil, where they are fitted to become the food of vegetables. The fermentation and putrefaction of organized substances in the free atmosphere, are noxious processes; beneath the surface of the ground they are salutary operations. In this case the food of plants is prepared where it can be used; and that which would offend the senses and injure the health, if exposed, is converted by actual processes into forms of beauty and of usefulness. The fœtid gas is rendered a constituent of the aroma of the flower, and what might be poison becomes nourishment to man and to animals."

Let us now proceed to Professor Mitchell:

"The proper management of the manure collected in his farm yard, is an important item in the duties of an agriculturist."

This is a fact quite undisputed.

"Southern climates offer greater impediments to the growth of grass than more northern latitudes."

This is a fact as to grass; but it is a query (although none with me,) whether there are not other things which, in the bounteous disposition of nature, have been given to supply its place.

"The climate is less favorable to the growth of the ox."

They may not attain the gigantic size and Lambert-like weight of the British cattle; but it is a fact that there is no sweeter or better tasted meat under the sun.

"The climate renders it less an object with the planter to raise the ox and to discover vegetables on which he may subsist."

I should suppose the object to be greater, in as much as there certainly is *so much* wanted; and the greater the difficulty the higher the price, and of course the more ample the recompense.

"Finally, the winters are so much shorter that the quantity of manure is much reduced."

This is correct, if for manure Providence had limited us to the mere excrement of the animal; but, that not being the case, all these assertions, except the first, are what Junius would call "false facts."

An "intelligent" American has discovered the "glaring imperfection of French agriculture," to be a "deficiency of manure;" that "the number of cattle are not equal to its (the kingdom's) wants;" and, that, "the mode of supplying the deficiency of animal manure," namely, that of increasing "the number of cattle," is not "generally understood."

This "intelligent" traveller confines the Professor's views by not "attributing it to any imperfection in the agriculture of France, but *to the climate*"—in fact, to nature "herself."

But "France has no reason to complain of the allotments of heaven." Here Professor M. is correct. All that she has to complain of is, her inaptitude to improvement; arising, by the bye, from the simplicity of life evident in the character of her peasantry.

"North-Carolina," adds the Professor, "has a soil and climate favourable to the production of Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton and rice;" and, for her to expect to raise cattle to compare with those of northern latitudes and cooler climates, is to expect "an incompatible blessing;" and, his grand and very strange conclusion is, that there are *no means* of reclaiming the old fields of our ancestors, and of course that "they are to be condemned like the Deserts of Arabia to *everlasting* barrenness and sterility, unless some vegetable of vigorous growth which shall cover our fields from the burning sun during the heat of summer; and, in the fall, shall furnish a large body of vegetable matter to be ploughed in for the enrichment of the soil," shall be discovered. And, this is "the *great desideratum*."

Now, with all due deference, I acknowledge this to be a *desideratum;* but humbly contend there are still greater *desiderata*.

"Agricultural chemistry," said Sir H. Davy, "has for its objects all those changes in the arrangements of matter connected with the growth and nourishment of plants; the comparative values of their produce as food: the constitution of soils; the manner in which lands are enriched by manure or rendered fertile by the different processes of cultivation. Inquiries of such a nature cannot but be interesting and important, both to the theoretical agriculturist and to the practical farmer. To the *first*, they are necessary in supplying most of the fundamental *principles* on which the *theory* of the art depends. To the *second*, they are useful in affording *simple* and *easy experiments* for directing his labours, and for enabling him to pursue a *certain* and *systematic plan* of *improvement*."

If I may be permitted to give an opinion, I would say, that such ideas were more consonant with the rank of a newly erected Professor's chair, than a broad declaration, that the agriculture of a state depends on the discovery of a vegetable "to furnish a large body of matter to be ploughed in for the enrichment of the soil." For, to confirm my opinion by that of Sir H. Davy, it may be observed, that it is scarcely possible to enter upon "any investigation in agriculture without finding it connected, more or less, with doctrines of elucidations derived from chemistry."

Nor, can what I apprehend to be an irrevocable law of nature, namely, that her processes never exhaust a soil, or deny the means of reproduction, almost (I was going to say,) to infinity, by an application of the ordinary means of human industry, be forgotten; for in the words of Sir H. Davy, "nature amidst all her changes, is *continually* directing her resources towards the production and *multiplication* of life: and in the wise and grand economy of the whole system, even the agents that appear *injurious* to the hopes and *destructive* to the comforts of man, are *in fact* ultimately connected with a more exalted state of his powers and his condition. His industry is awakened, his activity is kept alive, even by the *defects of climates* and seasons. By the accidents which interfere with his efforts, he is made to exert his talents, to look farther into futurity, and to consider the vegetable kingdom, not as a secure and unalterable inheritance, spontaneously providing for his wants; but as a doubtful and insecure possession, to be preserved only by labor, and extended & perfected by ingenuity."

Has the Professor never heard of the theory of Captain Pury, who, in a memoir addressed, first to Louis XV. or the Regent, and afterwards to George II, endeavored to, and, in my humble opinion, did, establish it as a fact, that this very State (the means of increasing the products of which and adding to the value of the soil, are now in discussion,) is within the favored belt of the habitable globe which unites the advantages of the whole? He settled Purysburg, on the Savannah.

But, chemically speaking, is the Professor correct in the scheme of "*covering the soil?*" "The action of the sun," said Sir H. Davy, "upon the surface of the soil, tends to disengage the gaseous and the volatile fluid matters that it contains; and *heat increases the rapidity of fermentation;* and in the *summer fallow*, nourishment is *rapidly produced*, at a time when *no vegetables* are present capable of *absorbing it*."

Here I have reached the period of my book learning. I may now be permitted to state what I apprehend to be the cause of the wretched condition of the soil generally in the United, but more especially in the Southern, states.

I will commence by saying, that I would address every planter of the Southern states in the words of the great Lord Burleigh to his son: "Live not in the country without *corn and cattle* about thee. For he that putteth his hand to his pocket for every expense of household, is like him that putteth water into a seive. And what provision thou shalt want, learn to buy it at the best stand. For there is one penny saved in four betwixt buying in thy need and when the markets and season serve fittest for it. Keep rather *two* servants too few than *one* too many. *Feed them well* and pay them with the most; *and then thou mayst boldly require service at their hands*."

This is advice which, although given in the reign of Elizabeth, is applicable to the actual planter of the Carolinas in U. States 1826.

The first great error has been in the quantity of land taken into cultivation.—The axe has been freely used, and, as soon as the soil has been exhausted, the land has been turned out and suffered to waste; and, if in a hilly situation, to become useless, owing to the washing of the rains.

The consequence has been a scarcity of corn and abandonment of every means offered by the system of soiling, partially or generally, and the leaves of the forest.

Let the planters keep their idle land enclosed, and sufficient for a rest every two years, and there will be not only little exhaustion, but the land will, under such care, become nearly equal to new land.

In fact, the starvation system has been the ruin of the whole country; for it will invariably be found that wherever planters have bought corn, they have gone backward—and *vice versa*.

I could quote many examples to prove that the allowancing gentry and the great calculators, who, as I have heard, calculate so closely, as to know the quantity of grit their chickens consume, have all gone backward and into debt; while those who know not what it is to have a lock on their corn-cribs have uniformly advanced and increased their property.

To what may be ascribed the superior wealth of North Carolina, when compared with South Carolina? Its immense provision trade; in short, its abundance and the consequent division of its property, and this in its turn producing a wholesome, active and useful population.

As to manure, as long as the forest tree produces leaves there will be abundance. I think I could name an estate, that hauls out 1500 to 2000 large wagon loads from its cow yard, constructed for the purpose, in the course of a season.—This estate has not for years planted an acre of new land. It is now better than ever.

As to the cultivation of old fields, I could procure other proofs, in the fortunate results to estates thought to be in a state of bankruptcy, by a cautious adherence to an improved system.

As to fallows, I would observe the Professor's idea of a plant to cover the ground, and thus having a "rotation without fallow," is not unsanctioned. It will be found at large in a "Treatise on Soils and Manures," by a Practical Agriculturist—Philad. 1821. Ralph Robinson, (in fact, George III.) in 1790, thus closes one of his letters: "Thus his (Mr. Ducket's,) land, although never dormant, is continually replenished by a variety of manures, and thus unites the system of continued pasture with cultivation.—Treatise, p. 35.

As to the soiling system, to which abundance is only necessary, it would be useless to say one word on the subject, except to call the attention of Professor Mitchell to this important branch of agriculture.

But, to recur to this idea of "covering the ground," I would observe, that the cow pea was long since termed by an old Englishman (who settled in this country before the revolution, and whose industry and intelligence were equal to his honor and his honesty,) the clover of Carolina. There it may be used in all ways, and in each it is highly useful, whether the pod is gathered, or whether it is all brought in for winter fodder.

The Professor will, I hope, excuse me for the frankness of these animadversions. They have been rendered necessary by his total silence on the *great and real* causes of our complaints—idleness, and such a forgetfulness of the change of times, as would enable an old farmer of the times of Queen Anne fully to recognize the system of his own days, in those of 1826; the same system when land is sold for twenty dollars, and when it was to be had for the expense of survey!

Bitter experience will teach the good people of this country that Lord Burleigh's advice is good, and should be attended to.

But, now that I have said all I wished, and more than I intended to say, I will conclude by expressing a regret that all will be in vain, while there is such a spirit in our youth to overload the professions of law and physic as there is at present. These create such an overflow as to crush the hopes and darken the prospects of nine out of ten young men; for more than a tythe can never hope for success in either of these professions. And to physic and law may be added commerce, the ranks of which are also so crowded—so crowded as that the people of the States only "present the spectacle of a vast assemblage of jealous rivals, all eagerly rushing to the seaboard, jostling each other in their way, to hurry off to the glutted foreign markets the perishable produce of their labor;"* and at the instant when, owing *to the want of communication*, some parts of the country are actually suffering for what is thus going abroad to these very glutted markets.

AMPHICON.

P. S. As to the impossibility of having good cattle in either North or South Carolina, the Professor is very incorrect. Fine, large, prime milk-giving cattle are to be found in Mecklenburg and Rowan, and sell at 60, 70 and $80. There is a very excellent stock in the vicinities of Columbia and Statesburg, stock that would not disgrace, but grace any farm yard in England. To the increase of the breed, the country is indebted to the liberality of some of the proprietors; while on the other hand, in other places, they are so selfish as to do every thing to make it a monopoly, by asking such prices as to preclude the purchase by lesser farmers; of course, exclude the country from the benefits of their stock. The western parts of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, are much indebted to Secretary Clay for an improvement of the stock of his neighbors.

* Now, July, 1826, for instance, flour at New-Orleans, $2—in Charleston, $4 50—Columbia, $9 to 10.

From the Boston Patriot.

Till of late little has been known of the Central Republic of South America, of its climate, resources, opography, &c. and less perhaps is now known of Nicaragua than of any other portion of this republic. The projected canal, however, to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean, which has been, authorized by the Government of the Republic, has originated inquiry respecting the country whose resources in particular are to be developed by means of it. The whole republic will derive benefit from the opening of this water communication from its centre to two oceans, in the same manner that our own country derives advantage from the Erie Canal; but Nicaragua, like New-York, will participate more largely than her sister states in the benefits anticipated from the proposed canal. From the EXPOSE of this canal, published in the Patriot of last week, it will have been seen that no very small expectations of profit were founded on its completion. From what we have since learned of the climate, soil, productions, &c. of this country, we are induced to believe those expectations will not entirely fail, if they be not fully realized. Nicaragua, which we notice especially, as being the state with which the foreign trade will be had and where canal commerce will centre, is bounded on the north by Honduras, on the east by the Atlantic, on the south by Costa Rica, and on the west by Guatemala and the Pacific. The country is generally woody, but the plains are fertile. The Nicaragua wood is produced in abundance, and good flax and hemp are raised. But little wheat, it is remarked, is grown in the state. The number of sheep is small, but the country abounds in black cattle and swine. Balm, cotton, sugar, Am. pepper, liquid amber, and turpentine are plentiful; and together with the produce of the silver mines, will enable the inhabitants to carry on a considerable foreign trade. The country itself is so pleasant and productive, that it has been considered the garden of America; the hills and sands of the river furnish gold, while the fields and woods are perfumed with odoriferous plants and flowers, insomuch that when the Spaniards first visited it, they called it "Mahomet's Paradise." The winter in Nicaragua is rainy and tempestuous, and the summer very hot; the climate is said to be healthy.—The natives are accounted singularly ingenious, especially as musicians and goldsmiths.

Having within its territorial limits the lake known as Nicaragua Lake, the largest probably in the region, has given importance to this state in a commercial point of view, which is, however, to be vastly increased by the canal. The lake is about one hundred and seventy miles in length and half that in breadth; it is situated towards the south of the isthmus and has a grand outlet into the Gulf of Mexico, through the river St. Juan.—This river is navigable its whole extent for large ships, and the lake will float a ship of the line. To connect the two seas by means of this lake has long been viewed as a feasible undertaking, and as the best route for such a canal. When first talked of, it was supposed this communication might be effected at an expense of about $700,000. The lake is important as a large internal port, at once capable of receiving a large number of vessels and of being defended by fortresses from foreign invasion.

Its shores are now highly cultivated, and offer the facilities to trade of good harbors and plenty of horses for transportation of goods to the interior. There are in the lake several picturesque islands, some of them volcanic; abundance of fish and plenty of crocodiles. The waters of the lake are said to ebb and flow. Leon was the former capital of Nicaragua; it is situated on the shore of the lake near a volcanic mountain, and being therefore subject to earthquakes is but an inconsiderable city. It is said to contain about twelve hundred houses. Grenada, another small city is situated on the lake. As we have mentioned that the lake was infested with crocodiles, it may not be improper to add that in the country turkies and parrots are numerous.

From Turks Island.—Capt. Rees, of ship Ceres, arrived yesterday, informs that westerly winds had prevailed at Turks Island, for some time, accompanied by a tremendious sea, which could not be accounted for, and that he was several times driven near the shore—had once touched the rocks and was obliged to leave with only part of his cargo. It was then, and had been for some time impossible for any vessel to lie at that place. Provisions had been very scarce; a bushel and a quarter of corn having been sold at 11 dollars.—A schooner with provisions from St. Thomas had arrived, landed her cargo with difficulty, and was obliged to put to sea immediately.

[*N. Y. Gazette.*

MORAL.

AUTUMN OF LIFE.

"There is an eventide in human life; a season when the eye becomes dim, and the strength decays, and when the winter of age begins to shed upon the human head its prophetic snows. It is the season of life to which the autumn is the most analogous; it becomes and much it would profit you, my elder brethren, to mark the instructions which the seasons brings. The spring and summer of your days are gone, and with them, not only joys they knew, but many of the friends who gave them.—You have entered upon the autumn of your being—and whatever may have been the profusion of your spring, or the warm temperament of your summer, there is yet a season of stillness of solitude which the beneficence of Heaven affords you, in which you may meditate upon the past and future, repose yourselves for the mighty change which you are to undergo.

"It is now you may understand the magnificent language of heaven—it mingles its voice with that of revelation—it summons you in these hours when the leaves fall and the winter is gathering, to that eveping study which the mercy of Heaven has provided in the book of salvation. And while the shadowy valley opens, which leads to the abode of death, it speaks of love which can comfort and save, and which can conduct to those passages and those still waters where there is an eternal spring for the children of God."—*Allison's Sermons.*

INTERCOURSE WITH THE BRITISH COLONIES.

In Senate of the United States,
MARCH 31, 1826.

Mr. LLOYD, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the memorial of the merchants, ship-owners, and manufacturers, of the city of Baltimore, made the following REPORT:

The memorialists state: "That Great Britain, having lately opened the trade of her North-American and West-India Colonies, insomuch that not only are almost all articles admitted, but the trade of those colonies is accesible to all parts of the world, on far more favorable terms than those now enjoyed by merchants of the United States," "They, therefore submit the propriety of abolishing the discriminating duties of 94 cents per ton, on British colonial vessels, and of ten per cent. additional, on the duties on their cargoes, and of admitting British vessels, from whatever ports, on the same terms as the vessels of the most favored nation."

In reference to which the committee remark, that, by the existing laws of the United States, a duty of fifty cents per ton, as a tonnage duty, and fifty cents per ton as light money, is imposed on all foreign vessels entering the ports of the United States, with an addition of ten per centum on the amount of duties on the cargoes of all such vessels as belong to foreign powers who do not admit the vessels of the United States into their ports on the same terms as their own vessels: that a convention is now in operation between the United States and Great Britain, whereby the duties on the vessels and cargoes of the respective parties, so far as regards the commerce between the United States and the territories of Great Britain, in Europe, are equalized; but that the provisions of this convention do not extend to the British colonial possessions in America; in consequence of which, British vessels arriving in the United States from those colonies, pay the discriminating duties before mentioned, amounting on the vessel, to one dollar per ton of its admeasurement; while vessels belonging to the United States pay only six cents per ton, on entering our own ports; but that these vessels, entering British colonial ports, are subject to a countervailing duty of four shillings and three pence, sterling, per ton, equal to 94 cents, being the difference in favor of American over British vessels, from the colonies, entering the ports of the United States.

This distinction, it has long been the earnest desire of the Government of the United States to annul, on the principle of a just reciprocity; but although much discussion has been had on the subject, and many laws have been enacted in reference to it, by both parties, the desired result has not yet been accomplished.

By an act of Congress, of March 3rd, 1815, the discriminating duties on vessels and merchandize, were proffered to be repealed in favor of any foreign nation which should, on its part, reciprocate the same provisions of law towards the U. States.

By the convention of 1815 and 1818, this was done between the United States and the territories of Great Britain, in Europe: and a reciprocal liberty of commerce was established between them, for the period of ten years, from the last-mentioned date. This, however, produced no adequate relaxation of the British system in relation to her colonies, from which vessels of the United States continued to be excluded; in consequence, a due degree of self-respect, on the part of the U. States, gave rise to the passing of an act, in April, 1818, by which the ports of the United States were closed to British vessels arriving from a port or place in any British territory, to which vessels owned by citizens of the U. States were not admitted.

In May, 1820, the act of April, 1818, was extended, so as to embrace, and exclude from the ports of the U. States, British vessels arriving in ports from Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and all ports under the dominion of Great Britain, in the West Indies, and on the continent of America, which, from having been occasionally opened, were not considered as included in the act of April, 1818.

But to enable the Government of the United States, consistent in its principles, and always ready to verify its professions, to meet the overtures of any foreign nations on equal terms, in May, 1822, an act was passed, authorizing the President, on satifactory evidence being given to him that the British colonial ports were opened to the vessels of the U. States, to issue his proclamation, declaring the ports of the United States opened to British vessels employed in that trade.

And in consequence of an act of Parliament, of June 24th, 1822, admitting vessels of the United States into certain enumerated ports in the British colonies, still another law of Congress was passed, March 1st, 1823, by which the ports of the United States were opened for vessels arriving therein from the said enumerated British ports, and from all others which were, or might be, opened thereafter, to the vessels of the United States; and the President was authorized to equalize the duties on such British vessels and their cargoes, on proof being given to him that no other, or higher rate of tonnage or impost, and no other charges of any kind, were levied and exacted, in the said British ports, on United States vessels than were paid by British vessels and merchandize, imported into the said colonial ports, from elsewhere than the U. States.

Since which time, several acts of Parliament have been passed, having especial or incidental reference to the trade with the English American colonies, and under which, and the laws of the United States, before recited, a commerical intercourse was opened, and has been prosecuted, between the United States and certain British colonial ports; but to an extent not equal to the expectations that had been formed respecting it, nor, as it is contended, on terms of equality; the want of which, having given rise to discussions, if not to dissatisfaction, between the parties engaged in it, it may be useful briefly to advert to.

On the part of the American government, it is alleged that a just reciprocity does not exist, inasmuch as the duties on American vessels and their cargoes, arriving at British colonial ports, are required to be discharged by an immediate prompt payment, and frequently at a great sacrifice, to acquire the means of doing it, while a credit is given for the duties payable on British vessels and their cargoes, arriving in the United States from the colonies, of six and nine months: that bonds, with sureties, are required for the landing of the return cargo in a specified port in the United States, which are occasionally obtained with great difficulty, by the owners or masters of the smaller American vessels engaged in the trade; that an export duty of 2 per cent. is imposed on the return cargo, which cannot be countervailed in the United States; that vessels, arriving at a bad market, have, at times, not been allowed to seek a better, unless by a double-payment of duties; while British vessels from the West Indies, seeking a favorable sale for their cargoes, may run along the whole coast of the U. States, from New-Orleans to Eastport; that onerous and heavy duties, and colonial fees, are exacted, amounting, as it is stated, in some instances, on small lumber-loaded vessels, to the value of the cargo—the latter of which is corroborated, in a degree by Mr. Huskisson, in his speech in Parliament, in March, of the last year, in which he mentions the liability to abuse, and vexation, of the practices in this particular; and states that, in many instances the fees alone, which are exacted upon a ship and cargo, amount to much more than all the public duties; and that important discriminating duty is imposed, in the West India market, on the flour, the bread stuffs, and the lumber of the United States, over that which is paid on the same articles, when received from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; and which, amounting in many instances to a full freight, gives a decisive advantage to importations from the latter.

And although it is to be admitted, that some of these regulations are of a character so municipal as not to be legitimate objects of complaint, in reference to an international intercourse; yet they nevertheless do, in fact, contravene that just reciprocity on which it was to be presumed it would be the desire of both parties to place the trade between them.

While the British government, on its part, contends, as it is understood, that it is justified in requiring an abrogation of the discriminating duties, in consequence of its having partially opened its colonial ports, for the importation of a limited number of articles from the United States; and that it has a right to make any municipal or local regulations it pleases. And, among others, that of admitting, free of duty, the produce of its colonies, however remotely situated, while it imposes an impost on articles of the same description from other countries; but allowing some plausibility to this reasoning, it is to be recollected, that the question at issue, between the two countries, is not so much one of abstract right, as of equality and reciprocity in entering into a commercial arrangement intended to promote the mutual advantage of both parties.

The foregoing presents a brief synopsis of the measures which have been adopted since the year 1815, by the United States and Great Britain, relative to the trade with the British colonies, and of the present state of it.

The recommendation of the memorialists now is: that the discriminating duties still imposed on British vessels and merchandise from those colonies should be immediately abolished; and that British vessels, coming from whencesoever they may, and with whatsoever loaded, should be admitted into the ports of the United States, on the same terms as the vessels and cargoes of the most favored nations.

The effect of which, the committee believe, would be, summarily, to yield to Great Britain all she could ask, without any equivalent accommodation being granted on her part. For, to admit British vessels indiscriminately into the ports of the United States, with their cargoes, from whencesoever arriving, or of whatsoever composed, on the same terms as our own vessels or those of the most favored nations, which would be the same thing, while she allows the admission of American vessels into her ports only partially, for certain prescribed articles, and those limited to the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, and to a manifest disadvantage, when compared with the like and the principal articles which she wants, when from elsewhere imported into the colonial ports, would operate as a surrender of the principle of equality, and a withdrawal from the control of the government of the United States, of the means it possesses of leading to a better and more desirable, because more equal, state of intercourse between the two countries.

From this view of the subject, and a cursory reference to the numerous acts which have been passed in relation to it, during the last ten years, both by the United States, and by Great Britain, evidence will at once be furnished of the complexity of the interests connected with it, of the difficulty satisfactorily to arrange them, and especially of the inefficacy of isolated legislation for the attainment of this international object; and also affording, as the committee cannot but believe, a strong ground of preference for an arrangement being affected, if practicable, by a convention between the two governments, on a just and liberal basis, which, when agreed to, would be permanent and unalterable for the term of its duration, rather than to rely on detached, independent substantive acts of legislation, which, however well intended, are sometimes ambiguous, and liable to misconstruction by those who are called to administer them; and at all times, subject to revocation by the parties enacting them.

Of the inconvenience and inexpediency of substituting which, the memorialists themselves furnish a strong proof in point, by the statement they make in their memorial, of the British ports of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and St. John's in New Brunswick, which were opened for the admission of vessels of the United States, by an act of Parliament, of June 24, 1822, having in January last, suddenly, and without notice, been closed against vessels of the United States in mid-winter, and on an extremely hazardous and inclement coast, under the construction of an act of Parliament, of July, 1825, and which construction is now admitted, even by the British authorities themselves, to have been erroneous.

From all these views, which might be extended, and, from the committee having reason to believe that an adjustment of the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonial possessions, forms one of the special and prominent objects which have been committed to the minister of the United States at the Court of London; that a corresponding desire to arrange it on a satisfactory footing appears to exist on the part of the British government, and that the negociation respecting it are expected to come to a definite issue before the next session of Congress; the committee, although fully agreeing with the memorialists in the wish to cultivate and extend the trade in question, which they trust may be done to the mutual advantage of the parties concerned in it, are still unanimously of opinion that it is not expedient, at this time, to legislate on the subject, and therefore, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial.

Which is respectfully submitted.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Gazette dated

"CARACCAS, 23d Sept. 1826.

"I wrote you last by the John & Joseph, since when nothing materially interesting in the political way has transpired, but we anticipate something new in a few days. A deputation was yesterday sent out to treat with Colonel MARCERO, who is not far from this place, and to invite him to return to the city with the troops under his command, guaranteeing to him and his troops pardon and personal security. Col. STOPFORD and one of the young YEARRAS compose the deputation.—They have not yet returned—consequently, we do not know the result of their mission; but the general opinion is, that MARCERO will not return. Should he refuse, I fear the consequence will be fatal to the peace of this department; for I am told, (and by good authority too,) that if he persists in his opposition, it is the intention of General PAEZ who is now at Valencia, to attack him immediately on his arrival at this place, which will be in a few days.

"The day before yesterday, about 400 cavalry came in from the Llanas, and more troops are expected—it is said the battalions of Cassaderes and Granaderos are coming. I do not mean Col. USTLER's Granaderos, but those of Enhagnas, real Llaneros, and of course, not the most pacific creatures in the world. Gen. PAEZ is still very sick, otherwise we should have been favored with the presence of his excellency before this time.

"I don't know what will be the end of all this; some think it will stand as it is until the arrival of BOLIVAR—others think we shall have fighting in the neighborhood of Caracas in a few days; or, at all events, that a few days will develope much, and partially fix the ultimate result of this unpleasant business."

Brazilian papers to the 13th of August have been received at Boston. A Maranham paper of the 4th July gives an account of an insurrection at Cameta, a city of Para, on the 22d of April.—The insurgents to the numbers of 4 or 500, commanded by one Barboza commenced the attack in the night and exhibited a cruelty towards their victims, which has never been surpassed. The inhabitants were torn from their homes, dragged through the streets to the public squares, and there massacred. They paid no respect to rank nor age. A list is given of 31 European Brazilians who were punished; some native Brazilians also were sacrificed. On the 15th of May, Maj Ladislao was pursued by the Insurgents, and was defeated with the loss of 4 pieces of cannon, 80 muskets, and more than fifty men killed, wounded and prisoners. The cry of the Insurgents was "Death to the robbers who have come to rob us of that which is our own—long live the Emperor.

Extract of a letter from an American, in one of the interior towns of Mexico.

"I have now seen this country from Vera Cruz to Mexico, from thence to Tampico, and from Tampico to this place. I have conversed with several who have traversed it in almost every direction, and I am lost in astonishment at the exaggerated picture of fertility which almost every traveller who has written has thought proper to draw of it.—In the first place, the mountains occupy fully one third of the country, are wholly incapable of cultivation.

The valleys, it is true, are rich; but the immense plains are far from being universally so, even many of the valleys would not produce without manure. But the great curse & terrific scourge of this country, is drought—unremitted drought during 9 months of the year, throughout four fifths of the Republic; hence there are few streams, and little wood.

Latest from Rio and the La Plata.

The brig Earl, Stetson, arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday last, in thirty-nine days from Rio de Janeiro. Commercial letters quote flour at $13 50 per barrel. A new frigate had been launched at Rio, with great parade, in presence of the Emperer and all the Court. A report had reached Rio from the River La Plata, that an action had occurred between the Buenos Ayrean and Brazilian fleets, in which a frigate belonging to the latter was completely dismasted. The Buenos Ayreans succeeded in returning to the Roads with but trifling damage.

In the Earl came passenger, Captain Gardner of the schooner Camilla, of Baltimore, sold at Monte Video.—Capt. G. states that *eighty Brazilian pennants* were flying in the La Plata. On her arrival out, the Camilla was boarded, at anchor, in a fog, off Point Indio, and taken into Monte Video. The schooner Richard G. Cox, Thompson, of Baltimore, after several fruitless attempts to force the blockade, put away for Rio and arrived in safety. The schooner La Fayette, Boddily, (now in the Bay coming up from Rio) was chased off by the Brazilian fleet several times, and at last went into Monte Video, and thence to Rio. Several three masted schrs. of the Brazilian blockading squadron were cruizing between the English Bank and Monte Video. The gun boats were ranged from the English Bank and Point Indio; several frigates were constantly kept under way, and the fleet was so numerous and so well disposed that Captain G. thinks a passage to Buenos Ayres cannot be forced.

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop of war *Boston* was at Monte Video, date not mentioned. The U. S. frigate *Macedonian* arrived at Rio, August 12, all well. The U. S. sloop of war *Cyane* had sailed again from Rio for the La Plata.

PERU.—The latest accounts from this country are up to the 6th of April. The Congress was holding preparatory sessions. There had been some disturbance about the mode of examining the powers of the Deputies, which rose to such a degree that BOLIVAR declared he would leave Peru and abandon it to the horrors of anarchy. He was, however, dissuaded from his design by the entreaties of the Congress, and tranquility appears to have been restored.

BOLIVIA.—The Congress of Bolivia was installed on the 25th May last. General Sucre resigned the command of the Republic, requesting the Congress to put a native of the country at the head of its affairs. The Congress came to a resolution not to admit the resignation, but General Sucre still presisted in his design, alledging that he was a Colombian and consequently a foreigner; and therefore, not entitled to their confidence. The Congress then represented to him the dangers to which he would expose the country by withdrawing himself from the administration of its government; and he finally consented to retain the Executive Power until the arrival of Bolivar, who was expected at Chuquisaca about the first of Aug.

By a decree of the 24th May, an amnesty is granted to all natives of Bolivia for their former political opinion. Foreigners are not to be disturbed on account of their religion; but on the contrary are offered every kind of protection.

Russian Conspirators.—The following is an extract of a letter, dated St. Petersburg, July 16, O. S. received at Boston, describing the manner in which the sentences have been executed upon the persons engaged in conspiracy:

"The five greatest criminals, were hung on the 13th instant; the others were degraded, and, I presume, by this time, are all on their way to the mines. The *manner* of degrading them is as follows: The *criminals* were brought from the fortress, where they had been imprisoned, to a plain adjoining, dressed in their uniforms, with all their orders. At this place, which was surrounded by the different regiments of guards quartered in this city and neighborhood, they had their swords broken over their heads, and their epaulettes, orders and uniforms, torn from them, and burnt on a pile prepared for that purpose. The five were then dressed in jackets and trowsers, one side white and the other blue, with their names placed on their breasts in large letters; and thus dressed, were hung in the presence of the others. The rest were clothed in half used soldier's garments, and prepared to march to their respective destinations. The officers belonging to the navy, concerned in the plot, were sent to Cronstadt, to be degraded before the fleet, their epaulettes, &c were sunk at the side of the ships, and then dressed in half-worn sailor's clothes, and brought back to be transported with their accomplices."

Gold Mine near Lynchburg.—We were last Monday (says the Lynchburg Virginian of the 5th inst.) shown specimens of GOLD, which have been lately picked up on the land of Col. William I. Lewis, near Lynchburg, which was perfectly free from alloy. We understand it is quite common, particularly after heavy rains, to find it scattered over the soil. The largest peice ever found, yielded little more than 5 ozs. of pure gold. It is intended to commence working the mine in the course of next year, and to continue it, if it should promise to prove profitable.

Governor BURTON has fixed upon Friday, the 3d of November, as the day upon which an election shall be held, in this district, for a Representative in Congress, to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Mr. Mangum to a seat on the Superior Court Bench. Jas. Mebane, Esq of Orange, and Gen. Barringer of Wake are the only candidates.

[*Ral. Register.*

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Oct. 21, 1826.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop RA-

VENSCROFT, will pay his annual visit to Christ's Church, in this place, on Saturday and Sunday the 28th and 29th inst.

A Brig ashore.—A gentleman who arrived here a few days since, informs us that about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, the brig *Mentor*, of Blue Hill, Maine, Wm. Sinclair, master, after striking several times on a sand reef, beat over, and went ashore on the beach, where she now lies, about a quarter of a mile north of New-Inlet Channel. He states that she has sustained little or no injury, and may be got off again by re-launching. She was chartered by our informant at New-York and was bound to Murfreesborough, N. C. for a cargo of lumber. She is insured in Boston, and is abandoned to the underwriters—the sale to take place in about 10 days from the time she went ashore.

Intercourse with the British Colonies.—By reference to the very able report of Mr. *Lloyd* made to the Senate of the United States during the last session, and published on the opposite page, our readers may acquaint themselves more fully with the differences which have existed in the regulations adopted by Great Britain to govern the commercial intercourse between her colonies and foreign nations, and those which have been adopted in the ports of the U. States, to regulate the trade between us and Great Britain.

Superior Court.—There has been no court held for Perquimans County this week, in consequence of the indisposition of Judge PAXTON. The last accounts state that he was convalescent, and it was thought would be able to attend the court in this county, which commences in this place on Monday next.

Suicide.—On Tuesday the 3d instant Mr. *Roderick J. Powell*, merchant of Newbern, while on his way from Raleigh to that place, put a period to his existence by discharging two pocket pistols simultaneously at his bosom. Apprehended embarrassment in his pecuniary affairs supposed to be the cause which influenced him to the perpetration of so unnatural an act. He has left a wife and one child to mourn their premature bereavement.

Certain cure for a Wen.—It has been ascertained by several experiments, that a cloth saturated with a solution of common salt and water kept constantly applied to a Wen will entirely remove it.

The Board of Health reports 21 deaths in Norfolk the week ending on Saturday last—10 by malignant fever.

NEW-YORK, October 12.

FROM EUROPE.

The arrival, last evening, of the packet-ships Cortes, from London, Edward Griffe, from Havre, furnishes us with London papers of the 8th, Paris of the 9th, and Havre of the 11th September. The most important articles which they contain is an order in council for the admission of foreign grain into the ports of the British kingdom. The admission extends to the 24th December, subject to the pleasure of parliament, which is to meet on the 14th of November for the despatch of business. It is supposed that a principal object in convening the legislature so early is to invest ministers for the exercise of their discretion in opening the ports.—This order has had the effect of causing an advance in the price of grain on the Continent. At Amsterdam wheat rose 3 per quarter. Four millions is the amount, it is calculated, to which the Kingdom will become a customer to foreign countries.

The accounts from Greece are more favorable than we have lately received. The Turkish fleet had attacked the Isle of Samos three times, and having had two frigates and two brigs burnt by the Greeks, were obliged to retire towards Scio. This repulse was owing to the arrival of the Greek fleet under Sachturis, soon after the attack was made. It does not appear that the Greeks suffered much in the action, with the exception of the loss of the *brulotier* of Canaris, and himself seriously wounded. If this intelligence be true, it is thought the Isle will be saved for this year, and the impression which the failure will make on the Greeks, will probably prevent a renewal of the attack.

Letters from Napoli, give the details of a battle fought near Marina. Ibrahim had advanced on the place with 4000 men, but was defeated with the loss of a large number of men, and all his baggage and artillery, which fell into the hands of the Greeks. Ibrahim was obliged to escape hastily to Calamata.—All his troops in Greece amount to only 7 or 8000 men, so that the Greeks have determined to act on the offensive. The loss of the Greeks in the battle was also severe, and Gen. Nikitas is among the slain. A division of the Greek troops was commanded by the English Colonel Gordon.

The Turks have possession of Athens thro' the treachery of a Greek Captain, who went over to the Turks with 500 men. The Pacha immediately honored him with the caftan, and discharged the arrears of pay due to his troops. Commodore Hamilton, of the British ship Cambria, with a laudable seal for the preservation of the relics of antiquity in that city, has procured a firman of the Porte, prohibiting their mutilation

Lord Cochrane was in the bay of Cagliari, on the 11th of August, with a large steam vessel, waiting for some ships to join him.

An expedition of 20 armed vessels with troops was fitting out at Alexandria.

Accounts to the 4th August from Constantinople state that affairs are not yet settled there. The sultan was attacked on his way to prayers by the populace, who at first gained some advantage over the soldiery.—Retaliation followed, and the slaughter continued two days. Several hundred perished.

A public meeting of the holders of Greek bonds was held in London on the 4th of September, to inquire into the appropriation of loans. Colonel Stanhope was in the chair and the meeting was addressed by him and several others stating its objects, after which the statement of the account of the Greek deputies, Orlando and Luriottis, which had been sent home was read. Among the items were the following: "Remitted to America for the construction of two frigates, £155,000. Services of Gen. Lallemand for 12 months, £12,000. For a person who made a voyage to America £100.

A general treaty of amity, commerce and navigation is published in the London papers, which was concluded on the 26th of April last at Washington, between the U. S. and Denmark. The parties agree to treat each other on reciprocal terms. John A. Dix, Esq. of the U. S. Army, a passenger in the Edward Bonaffe, is bearer of this treaty.

A commercial and navigation treaty has been entered into between France and Brazil.

Flour and Wheat.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Saturday says:—Since the arrival of the Cortes, with the intelligence of the partial opening of the English ports, flour has advanced in this market from 25 to 37 1-2 cents per bbl. Sales of New-York City and Canal flour have been made to some extent at $5 25. Holders are now asking 5 37 1-2.—Canal flour comes in slowly, and there is but little Southern in the market. Sales of North River and Virginia wheat have been made this week at $1. The last sales of Genessee brought 103 cents, and an advance on the latter is now required.

We learn that ISAAC B. DESHA has been bailed out of prison and taken to his father's residence in Mason county. This course was determined on, we suppose, from his heretofore evincing no disposition to escape, and his weak and helpless condition arising from his wound. The state will be saved the expense of maintaining and guarding him any longer, but it is evidently a stretch of Constitutional power to bail him. The Constitution says—"That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities, *except for capital offences, when the proof is evident and presumption great.*" Art. 10, Sec. 16.—[*Kentucky Gazette.*

NORFOLK FALL RACES.

The Norfolk Jockey Club Fall Races, over Christian's Course, commenced yesterday. Five horses were entered—but only three started, two being withdrawn. Mile heats—$10 entrance—purse $200, won by Mr. GEO. B. GARRISON's S. F. Sarah Hope.

Time of running—1st heat 1m. 4s.
Do do 2d do 2 2

The following Horses have entered for THIS DAY'S Purse of $300, 2 mile heats.

Wm. Wilson's Bay Horse Sir William.
Jas. G. Green's Bay Mare Isabella.
Geo. B. Garrison's Bay Mare Atalanta.

Fine sport may be expected. Under the judicious regulations of the Club we anticipate a crowded course to-day.

[*Norfolk Beacon of Thursday.*

Gen. Paez, &c.—We have been politely furnished (says the Norfolk Beacon) with a letter to a mercantile house in this place, dated *Laguira, Sept. 24th*, 1826, from which we extract the following political and commercial intelligence.

"I arrived here on the 8th and found the country in a complete uproar on account of the disturbance created by Gen. Paez. The people in this province, and at Puerto Cabello, will not as yet acknowledge the new tariff of duties passed at Bogota, which was to take effect on the 1st of September, allowing the importation of Powder, &c. &c. Paez has been missing several weeks; some conjecture that he has gone to meet Bolivar, others that he has been murdered, &c. Bolivar is daily expected at Caraccas, about 17 miles in the interior of Laguira; when he arrives every thing will be put to rights again. We have sold 2-3 of our cargo to very great advantage, and have a fine prospect of making a good voyage."

From the Mediterranean.—The brig Caspian has arrived at Boston from Smyrna, which she left on the 15th of July. By a slip from our correspondent, we learn that a division of the Turkish fleet consisting of thirteen sail, including a 74, with the flag of the Captain Pacha, was entering the Gulf of Smyrna on the 17th. It was conjectured at Smyrna, that they would take troops on board and make an attack on Samos. The fleet is no doubt the same which was stated in our foreign news on Thursday to have been frustrated in their attack on the island. The Caspian was convoyed from Smyrna by the U. S. ship *Ontario*, and spoke the *Porpoise* in the gulf, bound up.—The *North-Carolina* and *Constitution* were at Mytilene, on their return from Tenedos, where the Captain Pacha partook of an entertainment on board of the North Carolina.—The U. S. ship *Erie* sailed from Smyrna on the 1st of July, and was off Cerigo on the 15th.

The Tempest at New-York.—The Com. Advertiser of Friday gives the following account of the violent tempest noticed by us on Tuesday. It commenced on Thursday morning about 3 o'clock, and continued with but little intermission, until night fell. "It was a tempest of greater violence, considering its duration than any which we recollect to have seen. The rain poured down as though an inexhaustible water-spout was emptying itself upon us, and the fury of the blast drove it through the streets with the impetuosity of the ocean surge. In some houses the water came so copiously into the kitchens that "all hands were kept to the pumps," or rather buckets, to keep it from floating their furniture, and putting out the fires. In Pearl-street, and all the streets below, many of the cellars are filled; and in Varick and Chapel-streets, and the houses upon all the made ground, the inhabitants were literally deluged. In some instances, we are informed that the fire engines were put in requisition to throw off the water.

The very warm days and nights by which we were visited during the last week, have been closely followed by temperate noons and frosty evenings. The thermometer, so lately at 80, scarcely ever reaches to 60.—The influence of a cool but wholesome northern breeze is chasing away the lingering fevers which the summer has bequeathed us; and instead of flying to the cool shade, we are now, with shrivelled faces, elevated shoulders, and buttoned coats, endeavoring to sun ourselves into a comfortable condition of warmth.—We begin now to think of the blazing hearth, and the social circle round it; of the long evenings sacred to all the enjoyments of domestic life, of music and the sprightly dance, with which we scare the demon of the storm, and pierce with a preternatural warmth even the icy bosom of the winter.—[*Nat. Journal.*

NATIVE COFFEE.

It has long been a desideratum what would make a substitute for Coffee, and many experiments have been made with a view to discover a substitute. The question is at length solved, and a material for coffee has been found which, when prepared, cannot be distinguished from Mocha of the first quality. The following recipe for making it, it is hoped, will be extracted, and the experiment tried by those who are interested or curious on the subject:

Shell the common chesnut, roast and grind it as you do coffee grains—mix some succory or chiccory with the chesnut powder, as is commonly done with coffee, and in the same proportion, and you will find it so palatable and pleasant that you will never again feel disposed to purchase foreign coffee.

[*N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

Weekly Summary.

Dr. PRESTON BROWN, brother of the Minister of the United States at Paris, was shot at a place a few miles below Louisville, Kentucky, by a man engaged in a dispute with another person. The Doctor was attempting to make peace between them. He died of the wound on Friday night the 22d ult.

The Health officer at Staten Island, near New York, reports that no new case of yellow fever had occured at that place.

Mr. David Tichenor of this town, has gathered this season from one king apple tree in his orchard 70 bushels of apples: 40 bushels of which were good winter apples.—[*Newark Eagle.*

Two sorts of Blessings.—"It is a great blessing to possess what one wishes," said some one to an ancient philosopher, who replied: "It is a greater blessing still, not to desire what one does not possess."

A man who gives his children a habit of industry, provides better for them than giving them a stock of money.

Mr. Vanderlyn, the painter, is engaged in making sketches for a Panoramic view of the Falls of Niagara. The subject is worthy of his fanciful pencil; and we have no doubt fame and fortune will crown his labors.

A curious phenomenon was observed a short time since in Winchester, in England. A shower of rain fell for several minutes—the moon and stars shining bright all the time, and not a cloud to be seen in the heavens.

[*N. York Statesman.*

In Great Britain there die every year, about 332,700; every month 27,735; every week 6,563, every day 900, and every hour 39.

The subscriptions in favor of a voyage of discovery, by Mr. Reynolds, are progressing, headed by the names of the Secretaries of the Navy and Treasury, the Post Master General, Gen. Macomb, with a number of respectable citizens.

COMFORT of a CLEAN SHIRT.

The late Sergeant Hill, of eccentric memory, was once invited to spend some days in the country with Lord Erskine. His wife, who knew his characteristic negligence, advised him (*inter alia*) to put on a clean shirt every morning. "For this purpose" said she, 'I have packed up six, which will, I have no doubt, last you during your visit." On the sergeant's return, his wife remarked how stout he had grown; adding, at the same time, a hope, that he had complied with her request about the shirts.—Her husband assured her that he had but what was her astonishment, on finding that, with his customary absence of mind, he had actually put one on over the other, and was at that moment perspiring under the influence of no less than six.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	64	66	67
Monday,	64	75	78
Tuesday,	62	71	82
Wednesday,	62	74	77
Thursday,	67	76	78
Friday,	70	76	80

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

15th, Schr. Jones & Samuel, Best, N. York, merchandize to H. N. Williams, H. Lockwood, F. Gelfroy, Homer & Nash, and others.

17th, Schr. Harriet, Auten, Jamestown, N. C. fish and lumber to A. Fobes, jr.

" Schr. Carpenter's Fancy, Mydiett, merchandize to A. Fobes, jr. and others.

" Schr. Lark,————, Beaufort, fish to the master.

18th, Schr. Philinda, Linnell, St. Croix, via Baltimore, rum to A. Fobes, jr.

" Schr. Experiment, Tripp, Boston, merchandize to A. Fobes, jr. D. Tisdale, I. Fearing, B. Tisdale, I. Houstin, A. N. Hayden and others.

19th, Schr. Rambler, Allen, 5 days from N. York, merchandize to L. C. Moore, S. Williams, J. C. Ehringhaus, J. McMorine, and others.

CLEARED.

20th, Schr. Experiment, Tripp, Barbadoes and a market, corn, peas, staves and shingles by A. Fobes, jr.

To clear to-day. Schr. Philinda, Linnell, St. Vincents, corn, peas, staves and shingles by A. Fobes, jr.

Also, Schr. Rainbow, Gillett, Barbadoes, staves shingles peas and corn by Wm. Messinger.

Schr. William & Frederick, Gilbert, Barbadoes, staves by H. N. Williams.

Odd and Even System.

Grand State Lottery

OF VIRGINIA—SECOND CLASS.

The holder of two Tickets or Shares must get One Prize and may draw Three! The whole to be drawn IN ONE DAY, and will take place

On the 21st of November.

HIGHEST PRIZE:

10,000 Dollars.

SCHEME.

1	10,000	$10,000
1	5,000	5,000
4	1,000	4,000
20	100	2,000
40	50	2,000
200	10	2,000
200	5	1,000
10,000	3	30,000

10,466 PRIZES... $56,000

Not One Blank to a Prize.

☞ All Prizes payable in CASH, which can be had as usual at COHEN'S OFFICES, the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

Present Price of Tickets.

TICKETS	$4	QUARTERS	$1,00
HALVES	2	EIGHTHS	50

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even.) at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICES,

☞ *Where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other offices in America.*

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.

☞ COHEN'S "*Gazette & Lottery Register,*" will be published immediately after the drawing, and will contain the Official List of the Prizes—it will be forwarded *gratis*, to all who purchase their tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it.

October, 21. *Rt.*

Eighty Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the Subscribers on the 30th of September last, two negro fellows named *Croatan* and *Merica*.

CROATAN

Is about 30 years of age, six feet high, very black, with a good set of teeth, and a very large flat nose; one of his eyes, (believed to be the left) has been injured which he keeps about half shut.

MERICA

Is a well built fellow, about 30 years old, five feet six inches high, black, with a good set of teeth, sharp nose and mouth; no private mark recollected. He is supposed to be lurking about the Dismal Swamp.

Any person who will apprehend said negroes and confine them in jail so the owners get them again, shall receive the above reward, or *Forty Dollars* for either.

Daniel Lindsay, jr.
Thos. Jarvis, jr.

Powel's Point, Currituck County, N. C. October 7th, 1826.

☞ Requested to be inserted in the Norfolk Beacon once a week for two weeks, and the account forwarded to this office.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

WHY DO WE LOVE?

I often think each tottering form
That limps along in life's decline,
Once bore a heart as young, as warm,
As full of idle thoughts as *mine*—

And each has had its dream of joy,
His own unequalled pure romance;
Commencing when the blushing boy
First thrills at lovely woman's glance.

And each could tell his tale of youth,
Would think its scenes of love evince
More passion, more unearthly truth,
Than any tale, before or since.

Yes—they could tell of tender lays,
At midnight penn'd in classic shades;
—Of days more bright than modern days;
—Of maids more fair than living maids.

Of whispers in a willing ear,
Of kisses on a blushing cheek;
—Each kiss—each whisper far too dear
For modern lips to give or speak.)

Of prospects too, untimely cross'd,
Of passions slighted or betray'd,
Of kindred spirits early lost,
And buds that blossom but to fade.

Of beaming eyes and tresses gay,
—Elastic form and noble brow;
And charms—that all have pass'd away,
And left them--*What we see them now!*

And is it so—*Is* human love
So *very* light and frail a thing!
And must youth's brightest visions move,
Forever on Time's restless wing?

Must all the eyes that still are bright,
And all the lips that talk of bliss,
And all the forms so fair to night,
Hereafter—only come to this?

Then what are love's best visions worth,
If we at length must lose them thus?
If all we value most on earth
Ere long must fade away from us?

If that *one* being whom we take
From all the world, and still recur
To all *she* said—and for her sake
Feel far from *joy*—when far from her--

If that one form which we adore
From youth to age, in bliss or pain,
Soon withers—and is seen no more—
Why do we love—*if love be vain!*

From the Milledgeville Ga. Recorder.

Messrs. Editors.—The following reflections were suggested to me by witnessing the unwearied attentions and painful vigils of affectionate wives, whilst attending the sick beds of their husbands. If you have nothing better, you may insert them in your Olio. CIVIS.

Who represents angelic worth,
Yet dwells in relms below?
Who is the glory of the earth,
The source of joy and balm of woe?

Let him who asks, to woman turn
A chaste impartial eye,
Pourtray'd in her, he will discern
A pleasing, *full* reply—

Who eases every painful state
Which man is doom'd to bear?
Who blunts the ruthless dart of fate,
And smooths the rugged brow of care?

If an infectious fever burns
And frighted friends retreat;
Who for the husband danger spurns?
Who at his bed side holds her seat?

Or if in life's last stage he grasps,
Whose lip receives his breath?
Who then his feeble system clasps
And with embraces mellows death?

Oh, woman! boasts like these are thine
Justly, they're thine alone;
Here thy angelic merits shine,
Here is thy virtue truly known.

A Lesson for Monarchs.—During his march to conquer the world, Alexander, the Macedonian, came to a people in Africa, who dwelt in a remote and secluded corner, in peaceful huts, and knew neither war nor conqueror. They led him to the hut of their Chief, who received him hospitably, and placed before him golden dates, golden figs, and bread of gold. 'Do you eat gold in this country?' said Alexander. 'I take it for granted, (replied the Chief) that thou wert able to find eatables in thine own country. For what reason then art thou come amongst us?' 'Your gold has not tempted me hither,' said Alexander, 'but I would become acquainted with your manners and customs.' 'So be it,' rejoined the other: 'sojourn among us as long as it pleaseth thee.' At the close of this conversation two citizens entered, as into their court of justice. The plaintiff said, 'I bought of this man a piece of land, and as I was making a deep drain through it I found a treasure. This is not mine, for I only bargained for the land, and not for any treasure that might be concealed beneath it; and yet the former owner of the land will not receive it.' The defendant answered, 'I hope I have a conscience, as well as my fellow citizen. I sold him the land with all its contingent as well as existing advantages, and consequently the treasure inclusively.' The Chief, who was also their supreme Judge, recapitulated their words, in order that the parties might see whether or not he understood them aright.—Then after some reflection, he said, 'thou hast a son, friend, I believe?' 'Yes.' And thou (addressing the other) a daughter?' 'Yes.' 'Well, then, let thy son marry thy daughter, and bestow the treasure on the young couple, for a marriage portion.' Alexander seemed surprised and perplexed. 'Think you my sentence unjust? the Chief asked him. 'O no!' replied Alexander; 'but it astonishes me.' 'And how, then,' rejoined the Chief, 'would the case have been decided in your country?' 'To confess the truth,' said Alexander, 'we should have taken both parties into custody, and have seized the treasure for the King's use.' 'For the King's use!' exclaimed the Chief, 'Does the sun shine on that country?' 'O yes.' 'Does it rain there?'—'Assuredly.' 'Wonderful! But are there tame animals in the country, that live on the grass and green herbs?'—'Very many, and of many kinds.' 'Ay, that must then be the cause,' said the Chief; 'for the sake of those innocent animals, the all-gracious being continues to let the sun shine and the rain drop down on your country, since its inhabitants are unworthy of such blessings.'

[Harwits' Hebrew Tales.

An honest, simple Irishman, a short time since, landed on one of the quays of Liverpool, in search of harvest work; a fellow on the quay, thinking to quiz the poor stranger, asked him, 'how long, Pat, have you broke loose from your Father's cabin? and how does the potatoes eat now?' the Irish lad, who happened to have a Shillalee in his hand, answered, 'O they eat very well, my Jewel, would you like to taste the *stalk?*' and knocking the enquirer down, coolly walked off.

THE JUSTICE.

The following anecdote of the decision of a justice, may be told to those who are in a habit of making up their minds, and pronouncing judgment before they hear the arguments on both sides of a controverted point.

A cause of some importance it is said, was tried before a certain justice of the peace. The witness had been examined, and one of the lawyers had compared his testimony, & as is usual, every thing appeared favorable for his client. The other lawyer then rose for the purpose of addressing his honor on the other side of the question; but he was suddenly interrupted by the justice who said, '*Stop, stop, I'm clear now, but if I hear the argument on t'other side, I may get puzzled, so I will give judgment.*'

The wife of a wealthy farmer called a few days ago to pay for her newspaper. "I take the newspaper (said she) on account of *my children*; my husband never looks at them, and cares nothing about their contents!" We fear this is the case with many who "vegitate and die," without a desire to emerge from their original ignorance. It is well for the family where such men have the good luck to obtain wives who have more ambition and intelligence.

[*Long Island Star.*

Something in a name.—A professor of Alma Mater having purchased a horse for the purpose of paying a long projected journey into Wales, wished to give his Bucephalus a classical name, and applied to a friend to help him with a symbolical appellation. "Call him Graphy," said his friend. "Graphy!" exclaimed the professor; "do you think I am going to *write* upon his back?" "Pshaw!" replied the collegian, "the name is perfectly applicable; first you purchase the horse, and that's the *bi-o*-graphy; secondly, you mount him, and that's the *top-o*-graphy; and lastly, you make your journey, and that's the *ge-o*-graphy."

From the New-England Farmer.

HORSES.—Horses whose labor is severe are often injured by being stinted in water, particularly when they are allowed a large quantity of food. It is a common practice with waggoners, when their horses come in from a long fatiguing journey, their strength almost exhausted by long and continued exertion and sweating, to offer them immediately an unlimited quantity of food, and very little, (most commonly not a drop) of water. Under such circumstances, the stomach is not able to digest the food taken in—it is probable that the staggers are sometimes the consequence of such management. When a horse comes from a long journey, he should always be allowed a little water before he is fed.—It is recommended to permit a horse to drink his fill, if he is not very warm about a mile from the tavern, or place where you intend to stop—as the water will then warm in his stomach, by the time you arrive at the inn—which is said to be preferable to watering in the stalls.

GOOD ADVICE.

Swift, in a letter to a young lady, says I think you ought to be well informed how much your husband's revenue amounts to, and be so good a computer as to keep within it that part of the management which falls to your share, and not to put yourself in the number of those politic ladies who think they gain a great point when they have teazed their husbands to buy them a new equipage, a laced head, or a fine petticoat, without once considering what a long score remained unpaid to the butcher.

NEW GOODS.

Just received from New-York, and for sale by the Subscriber low for ready pay a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, &c.

H. N. Williams.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 14.

RUM AND MOLASSES

Received by the schooner New Sophronia, Bray, from Port Antonio, (Jam.) and offered for sale by

A. FOBES, Jun.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 26.

Elizabeth-City Academy.

The exercises of the second Session of the Elizabeth-City Academy will commence on Monday the 25th of September.

The male department will be under the superintendance of the Rev. *Philip B. Wiley*, & the Trustees having engaged Miss *Eustis*, a lady whom they believe to be eminently qualified, the female department will in future be conducted by her.

For terms of entrance apply to

BENJ. SUTTON, Treasurer.

September 23. *Tf*

By the Schr. Jane Maria,

Baxter, from Boston, I have received further supplies, amongst which are

20 doz. handsome Windsor Chairs
2 " Rocking do.
8 hhds. and 20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
16 barrels of superior Rye Gin,
Sperm Candles,
1000 lbs. Cheese,
7 dozen foot Wheels,
Sperm and Linseed Oil, Vinegar,
7 boxes of Shoes, assorted, &c. &c

For sale on accommodating terms.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 23.

Coffee and Rum.

5000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
4 puncheons W. I. Rum
Received per schr. Enterprise and for sale by

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, August 5.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first Monday night in every month.

GEORGE T. KENNON & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

Norfolk, Va.

Beg leave to inform distant Druggists and Physicians residing in North Carolina, that they have made arrangements in England and France for the importation of articles of Medicine (warranted to be genuine,) and that they will in future be able to supply distant customers, upon better terms than any other Druggists in the southern country. In addition to their general stock heretofore on hand, they have received from France

Gum elastic Bougies and Catheters, of superior quality,
Sulphate Quinine, Morphine, Strychnine, Emetine,
Caphopicrite, or the purgative principle of Rhubarb.
Iodine, Elaterium, Calomel, Tartar Emetic, James' Powder, &c. &c.

Also, from Philadelphia and New York,

Opium, Ipecacuana,
Oil Croton, Jalap, Rhubarb, Scammony, Senna (India and Aleppo.)
Red, pale, yellow & Sandford's Bark.
Balsams, Peru, Tolu, Canadensis and Copavia.
Superior Sweet Oil, cold pressed Castor Oil.
Tartaric, Citric, Nitric, Muriatic and Sulphuric Acids.
Gums, Camphor, Arabic, Kino, Ammonia, Myrrh, Assafœtida, Aloes, Gamboge, Guaiac, &c.
Cinnamon, Columbo. Magnesia, Sarsaparilla, Sineka Serpentaria,
Mace, Cloves, Capsicum, Cream Tartar, calc. and carb. Magnesia.
Epsom and Glauber Salts, Borax,
Sal. Nitre, carb. & super carb. Soda,
Sal. Tartar, Volatile Alkali, Sal. Diureticus, Sal. Polychrest. Rochelle, &c. &c. &c.
Tinctures, Medicated Wines, Spirits and Waters of every description.

Of Paints, Oils and Glass,

They have on hand a large supply, consisting of

Boiled and raw Linseed Oils, Lamp Oils of every description.
Sup'r English White Lead in kegs of 28 pounds,
Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2,
Chromic Green and Yellow,
Black, red and yellow Paints,
Verdigris, dry & ground in oils, &c.

They have also on hand,

Surgical Instruments and Apothecary's Ware.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Soaps, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. All of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, or undoubted security.

August 26 *Ot*

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received and offers for sale, cheap, the following

School Books:

Murray's Grammar—Murray's Introduction—English Reader—English Exercise—Walker's Dictionary—Daball's Arithmetic—Pike's do.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING

Groceries:

Port Wine, in bottles and on tap,
Claret do do do
Teneriffe Wine, French Brandy,
W. I. Rum, Holland Gin,
Shrub, Beer, Raisins, Almonds, &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 26.

TAKEN UP

And committed to the jail of Pasquotank county some time in May last, a negro man who calls his name JOE: he says he belongs to Mr. John Freeman, formerly of Plymouth, N. C. that his master removed to the West about two years ago, and that he run away from him previous to that time. Said negro is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well formed, very black, with thick lips, and his right ancle much swollen.—The owner is hereby notified to come and comply with the law, and take him away, or he will be dealt with accordingly.

JOSHUA A. POOL, *Jailor.*

Elizabeth-City, July 8.

☞ Requested to be inserted in the Raleigh Star three months and the account forwarded to this office for payment.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Elizabeth-City, 1st of October 1828, which if not taken out before the 1st of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

July Alvenger, Edmund Blount, John Brothers, Thomas W. Bell, Lory Bright, Carter Barnard, J. S. Burgess, W. Beckwith, Sam. Craggin, James Cartwright, Nath. Crosby, Wm. H. Davis, David Dall, 4, J. C. Ehringhaus, Aley Fork, Richard Fenly, Isaac Folsom, Isa. Gregory, Josiah Gilbert, Nath. Hunblin, Cinthia Hubert, Thos. Jordan, Myles Jones, Primus Kay, 2, Winifred Kinion, Edward S. Lanell, Robert Mondenton, David Morris, Leonard Martin, W. B. Mich. Charles Overman, E. H. Perkins, Ann Pendleton, Edward Peck, Thomas Paling, William Price, Penn. Ann Russell, Wm. Readen, Chas. Roberts, John M. Sandlin, Ben. Sutton, Solomon Sutton, Daniel Sawson, Thomas Smith, William Sexton, Robert E. Smith, John Sawyer, Wm. Turner, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Wagg, William Walden, Wm. Wood, Mary White, Henry L. Watkins.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 7.

Estate of Peter Barnard

Notice is hereby given that the Subscriber qualified as Administrator to the estate of *Peter Barnard*, deceased, at the June Term of Pasquotank County Court. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment—those having claims are notified to present them for settlement at the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

CARTER BARNARD, *Admr.*

October 7.

THE ALBUM

and Ladies' Weekly Gazette

This is a new publication issued on Wednesdays.

It has been commenced under the most favorable auspices, & as its title designates, is appropriated particularly to the Ladies. It is devoted to the cause of virtue, to knowledge and amusement. It will furnish information on the culture of plants, flowers, &c. useful receipts, a general weekly summary of foreign and domestic news, with a fund of choice and select miscellaneous Literature. It will be neatly printed on fine paper, (expressly for binding,) quarto form—eight pages without advertisements, which are not to be inserted on a cover. The price is only Two Dollars payable by those in the city half yearly and by all others yearly in advance. Subscriptions will be received at the Merchant's Coffee House, A. Poole's Fancy Book Store, Chesnut street, S. C. Sheppard's 107 S. Second street, John R. Walker's, 209, Front street, and at William Stavely's, 70, S. Third street, Philadelphia.

Among a numerous list of contributors are the names of Sedgwick, Leggett, Ross, Ellen, the Boston Bard, &c. and in order to render the work truly valuable, the editor will distribute premiums for original articles amounting to $100.

All communications must be addressed to Thomas C. Clarke, Editor and Proprietor, No. 40, Race street, Philadelphia. Editors copying this will be furnished with the Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette as an equivalent. Postmasters and others will be entitled to every sixth copy they may order.

Philadelphia, May 30.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the Mansion Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children as students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

Blanks for sale at this office.